The Horald Bulletin of News, is kept at the north-west carner of Fulton and Nassau streets. On the arrival of the morning mails, at eight o'clock, A. M.—and also of the evening mails, at four o'clock, P. M., the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, may be found on the Herald Bulletin Board, at this corner. Let every wayfarer stop and read. Advertisements of all kinds taken at the office.

Herald General Printing Office The General Printing Office, capable of doing all sorts of printing, such as books, pamphlets, bills, cards of all descriptions, is now open at the Herzid Buildings, entrance from Nassau street—Joseph Elliott, Printer.

This steamer sailed from Liverpool on the 4th inst., and was therefore due at Boston on Friday evening. If she reached that city any time before five o'clock vesterday afternoon we shall receive our foreign papers early this morning. An Extra HERALD will be issued immediately after the arrival of the news, either by the Stonington or Norwich boat. The intelligence will also be posted on the HERALD BULLETIN.

The Crisis Approaching.

Our accounts from Washington by last evening's mails are highly important. The crisis is rapidly approaching.

The small potatoe tariff bill passed by the House is now in the Senate and will unquestionably pass that body. The ultras have put a little arsenic into their pill to choke off Captain Tyler, but we rather think they will catch a tartar. There will be and ther veto-a beautiful veto-a brilliant veto-a bold veto-a triumphant veto.

The whole question between the ultras and the Captain is in a nut shell. The stockjobbers and stockgamblers, in the United States and in Europe, want the people of the United States to save the from the consequences of their own rouguery and folly. The distribution principle is a principle of public robbery. It is a principle that would make the honest pay the debts of the dishonest. It is the last of the bad measures engendered by the rotten banking system-the very rump itself. Captain Tyler has only to lay the rump low, and all is safe.

We expect the veto message in a few days. Look out for squalls.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ENGLISH FINANCIERS .- WO understand that Mr. Ricardo has left town for Washington and the South, and that Mr. J. Horsely Palmer will leave to-morrow. Both these gentle men have been in our city for several weeks, and although they have not created the vulgar noise tha followed Charles Dickens and his Kate, yet they have laid the foundation of a most lasting and usefu reputation in those matters that deeply concern hu-

Among the leading men of England who have visited us, we know of none more fully entitled to the respect and esteem of our fellow citizens than that truly estimable gentleman, Mr. J. Horsely Palmer. He has been long recognised as the abiding friend of our country, and in every station he has held in the financial world, his best efforts have always been directed in sustaining and upholding the credit and character of our institutions. Our countrymer abroad have always met in him a kind warm well come. He has always acted under the conviction that the interests of England and that of the United States, in all matters of trade, commerce, currency, and finance, were identical and inseparable-and that whatever affected one nation was sure to affect the other-and the effects of his pen in sundry able productions-as also this able testimony before a Committee of Parliament, all evince a singleness and disinterestedness of purpose that carries conviction and marks him a truly upright man and sound thinker-and one who looks first to the advancement of general prosperity before shaping his

We are happy to learn that Mr. Palmer has me among our citizens here since his arrival, a welcome that evinces a recognition of his estimable qualities, and we hope, as we are quite sure he will continue to meet, during his short visit to our shores those civilities and courtesies wh personal ac quaintance with him is cortain to control

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY .- Some of th presses in this city, and elsewhere, have been specu lating from time to time on various coming changes in the Cabinet, a prospect of which, we have on se veral occasions of late, shadowed out. The Express announces it as certain, that the Secretary of the Treasury is to be superceded shortly, and ever names a successor.

The office of Secretary of the Treasury is at this particular crisis, the most important post in the Go verament, and should be filled by the clearest headed man in the nation. In former days, when the nation was in its infancy, our greatest men were placed at the head of that Department, and in more modern times it was filled by Gallatin and Craw ford, all experienced and wise statesmen. Of a still later day, when the whole state of the nation ha been turning on that single pivot, the currency, these great recommendations in the incumbents, have been in a great measure overlooked. Of all offices this is the most difficult to fill. If from the indica tions thrown out, a change in this Departmen should occur, we earnestly entreat the Presiden to look around for some man, of genius, experience and firmness. The common routine of the office car be carried on by any practical chief clerk, but to give efficiency to this most important branch of the Exe cutive government, some bright and eclipsing light must be placed at its head, who has talent to resu citate the life blood of the nation.

We make these remarks only in allusion to this particular change. En avant. But we hardly think Secretary Forward will go out.

THE PAY OF THE SAILORS OF THE EXPLORING ES PEDITION .- We were yesterday visited by a dozen or two of the hardy sons of the ocean, who have been round the world in the Vincennes, Peacock &c., complaining that they cannot get their pay; tha Commander Wilkes promised they should be paid on Thursday last, and that he has forfeited his word, and so on. No ; every one must admit that it is right and just the se poor jack tars should be paid im mediately; and yet, as things run in Congress at present, we don't see how they are to get their pay. The best thing that we can advise them to do is this There are about 220 of them; they are more than a match for the 240 members of Congress; let then all go on to Washington-give every member of the House a first rate licking-throw the Senators in for lenyap, and we, of this city, will subscribe enough to pay their expenses to Washington and back. In

that way they may get their pay.

If this is not economy, then we should like to shown a sample of economy. It tells with tremendous force against the miserable efforts of certain wouldbe economists and factious declaimers in the House of Representatives; and we would advise those gentlemen, ere they again talk of cutting down the navy, to take a lesson out of the book furnished by the gailant officers of the Vincennes.

OUR NAVY A PATTERN FOR CONGRESS .- While many of the members of Congress are endeavoring to cut down the appropriations for our glorious navy making intemperate speeches, and acting otherwis intemperately, we would call their attention to the following facts, by way of example. On board the U. S. sloop of war, Vincennes, during three years and nine months, there were only used-

12 dozen Hard Cider, Fort Wine, Champagne, Pint do Forter, Pint do Old Cognac, Claret.

SENATOR SOUTHARD.—The daughter of this gentleman, Mrs. Ogden Hoffman, passed through Philadelphia on Friday morning for the present residence of her father, whose death bed, it is regrettingly be heved, she is called to attend.

THE ALTERCATION BETWEEN SENTORS SMITH AN McRoberts in Washington .- We have it from high authority that our Washington correspondent has mistaken the facts in the affair that recently took place between Mr. Smith, of Connecticut and Mr. McRoberts, of Illinois, in the U. S. Senate. We are fully authorised to state that Mr. Smith did not charge Mr. McRoberts with falsehood. We know indeed, who did; but it is not necessary at present to correct the error which our correspondent no doubt, unintentionally feel into.

Highly Important Religious Intelligence To_Day.

Sinners attend, or you will certainly go to hell headlong. Now is the time for the rogues, the vaga bonds, the wicked-for all sinners to turn over a new leaf. The great religious movements of the age have begun. The following are notices for to

day:—

The Latter Day Saints.

The Mormons, or Church of Latter Day Saints, hold their meetings for public worship at National Hall, in Canal street, near Broadway, every Sabbath day, at half past ten o'clock in the morning, three in the afternoon, and at half past seven in the evening. Seats free. The public are respectfully invited to attend. THE CATHOLICS.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.—The anniversary of the dedication of this church will be celebrated on Sunday, the 19th inst. Pontifical high mass will be offered by the Right Rev. Bishop Hughes, and an appropriate sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. M'Cluskey, of St. Joseph's Church.

The collection will be in aid of the church. Eminent artists have volunteered their services in the choir for the occasion.

NATURAL RELIGION, OR PHILOSOPHERS.
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS TO FREE INVESTIGATION.—Sunday Lectures at Monroe Hall, corner of Centre and Pearl streets. In the morning a Lecture on Electricity, explanatory of its operation and effects, will be delivered by Professor Murray. In the afternoon, there will be a discussion on the authenticity, as well as the credibility, of the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments. In the evening, a Lecture will be delivered by Mr. Offen, being a reply to the question often asked, "If you take away the Scriptures from us, what can you substitute as good in their place." NATURAL RELIGION, OR PHILOSOPHERS.

New Religion New Revelation From Heaven.—To gather Israel into marriage covenant with the Lord Jesus Christ. Margaret Bishop will lecture on the above subject, in Columbian Hall, this evening, at half past 7, P. M., 263 Grand street. Voluntary collection.

There is every kind and variety, besides the old Protestant regular churches, which are all open .-Nothing is more interesting than to watch all these novements of revelation or religion. Catholics Mormons, Natural Philosophers, Margaret Bishop ites, are all mixed up together, and moving in th ame direction-to happiness and eternity. Go to any of these churches—it is better than going to the grog shop. At St. Peter's Church, the music will be equal to any opera, and pious and solemn besides At National Hall, the Mormons open the new reve lation, and at Monroe Hall, the philosophers and Mr. Offendiscourse on everything. Margaret Bishop follows up the rear, with the newest and freshest re velation.

Good must come of these movements. Go-go -go. Any is better than drinking and getting

GREAT THEATRICAL ARRIVAL-A NOBLE TRAGE DIAN .- Amongst the arrivals by the Hendrick Hud son, we notice that of Mr. Charles Beresford, the tragedian, from Edinboro', whose (to quote from the Scotch journals) "powerful and natural deline ations of the Royal Dane, the acknowledged mas terpeice of Shakspeare, has been hailed with enthusiastic cheers by crowded and delighted audiences." We understand he will shortly appear at the Park, in his favorite character of Hamlet We understand that Beresford is a cousin of the

famous Marouis of Waterford, and that he has pass ed through all the stages of wealth, fashion, rowdy ism, piety, love, and phylosophy. With trade of commerce-buying or selling, he never dipped his hands. Charles was educated for the church, and was very godly-given for six months; but the blood of the Beresfords burst out, and he again renewed his acquaintance with the devil and the haut ton The probability is that young Beresford, here play ing Hamlet, will yet be Marquis of Waterford, a ter the few intermediate heirs shall have broken their necks, or hung themselves on their garden trees. If so, Charles Beresford, the tracedian wil vet be a man worth \$600,000 per annum-a pass port quite enough to fill any theatre-any houseany place, with the dite of society. We have heard that he broke off a match with a rich Countess in England, because she prevented him from getting a certain youthful Lady Mary, the daughter of Earl, with double her fortune. Very right, too.

Theatricals, Musical, &c.

Braham and his talented son, when last hear from, were at Pittsburgh, where they were singing to o crowded audiences nightly. On the 11th instant Mrs.Sutton and Signor Nagel gave a grand concert a the Catholic church for the benefit of the Louisville Orphan Asylum; they were aided by Mr. Peters, the best musician and composer in the western coun try. The room was crowded, and they were greatly applanded

The divine Fanny dances her last for the present o-morrow evening. Most tempting and lucrative offers have been made her by Mr. Pratt, of th Chestnut street theatre; but it is very doubtful at pre sent whether she will go to Philadelphia or not .-She has drawn immense crowds in this city during her present engagement. She must require rest. The Chatham and Niblo's are doing a capital bu

street is doing a very little; they have a very strong man there who breaks a rope asunder, which two horses can't affect, and performs other wonderful feats of strength. Peter Richings, one of the best actors of the day, in his line, is still without an en engagement. The Walnut street is doing a capi-

tal business; but poor Tom Flynn is crazy and ha been so for five days. In Baltimore every thing is miserably dull; Booti revived theatricals slightly for a few nights, but i

vas only a tempory revival. It is now said that the St. Charles theatre, Ne Orleans, cannot and will not be built.

Mrs. Seymour, we perceive, is playing with su cess in Montreal, assisted by Latham and Wheat

In Boston, theatricals are dull. Every where else

they are below par. Horrible.-During the earthquake at Santiag the inhabitants rushed into the Roman Catholic

Church, and filled it to overflowing. It then fell and

crushed all in one mass. Rivers of blood were seen to pour through the roises, gushing from the bodie of the souls envised within MISTAKE - Lieut. Coxe, who was lately recon mended to be restored to his former rank in the na

vy, is not the Lieut. Cox who disgraced himself on board the frigate Chesapeake, and was senteneed to be shot for his conduct. THE WEATHER.-It has rained in Philadelphia

regularly every day for the past week. On one day, Wednesday, it rained no less than seventeen times Yet, it is tremendously hot in South street. SEIZURE OF DETROIT.-All the real and person

property of the corporation of Detroit has been levied upon by the Sheriff. INCENDIARISM IN ROXBURY, MASS.—The stable of

Horace King, in Pearl street, together with eight horses, were burned on the 17th inst .- the work of an incendiary.

NAVAL .- The U. S. War steamer Missouri, Capt Newton, sailed from Alexandria, D. C., on the 15t nst., for Norfolk.

The U. S. Schooners of War, Flirt and Ways Lieut. McLaughlin in command, were at Havana June 7. They came for money, and so soon as the tound takers on the U. S. Treasury department for some \$10,000, they left. Officers and crew

Texas Lands

To James Gordon Bennett, Eso. :-DEAR SIR :-

In the letter from the Texan Legation at Wash ngton, published in the Herald, it is stated for the benefit of the public "that alllands patented by the Republic of Texas are as free from doubt and litt gation as any patented by the Government of the United States." Now, sir, this is a gross mistake and if not corrected, will be the cause of much evil We would caution the public against it, and espe cially against the Government Land Patents o Texas. They are merely Government quit claims, and a great majority of them are entirely worthless They are not like the United States patents, which are always good for the amount of land called for, but are only good where the land specified has been surveyed and located upon the vacant land of the Government. In this case, and this only, are they genuine. In the United States, if a patent issued by the Government happens to be upon on old grant, and interferes with a previous title, the holder may return it to the General Land office and obtain a patent for the same quantity of land elsewhere. Not so in Texas. The Government, to escape trouble in future, issues only a quit claim, and if the holder of the patent has located his land upon a previous legal survey, it is at his own risk, and he forfeits his patent, and loses his land. A vast many patents issued are of this sort, upon old Spanish grants, Mexican grants, and grants from "Texas and Coahuila," most of which grants are good, and will stand through all revolutions and all time, and patents for them are not worth a straw. Therefore we say again to all who would purchase lands in Texas, and they are the best investment now to be made in the South, so to the country and examine the country. are always good for the amount of land called for hey are the best investment now to be made in the South, go to the country and examine the count records, and see that all is "fair and square" there records, and see that all is "fair and square" there, or you may part with your money to no purpose, and find when it is too late, that you have bought a "jug in a poke," and "paid too dear for the whistle."— Place no confidence now-a-days in what is told you—the days of confidence are gone. Regard every patent as so much blank paper, till you have traced it "backwards and forwards." If it lies upon the top of a previous grant, have nothing to do with it, or you may entail a law suit upon yourself and posterity forever. There is land enough, and that which is good—and a section of poor land even, free from all doubt and incumbrances, is worth a thousand shingled with surveys, and subject to the glorious uncertainty of the law, and everlasting dispute.

The prescription law of Texas of November, 1836 which is five years, has quieted a great many land titles, and those thus confirmed are the best which can now be purchased. Yours, &c

NEW YORK, June 18, 1842.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
In your paper of this morning, you have, from some cause or other which you do not properly define, made an attack upon me of a most unmerited character. The probable motive for such an attack is, that you have been led to believe that I have a pecuniary interest in a print which has (I aminformed) assailed you.

I beg to state to you, that I have never had any such connection, with either that or any other language.

such connection, with either that or any other jou nai.

I regret that I am under the necessity of thus addressing you, and I should not do so did I not feel that you have done me, and those who are nearly and

dearly connected with me, most unwarrantable injustice and wrong, by seeking to throw an imputation upon the character, and business standing, of
one who (so far as he is aware of,) does not deserve
your censure or rebuke. Yours, &c.,

Areon Butterprint.

Very well. If you are not the inderser of the mis erable vagabond, we have nothing further to say, We shall confine our favors to those who are in dorsers-and Applegate seems to be principal oneprinter and all. So he will have to take the salt.

MR. BENNETT—
Your correspondent, "A Dragoon," asks what has become of the head of Osceola the celebrated Seminole Ckief of Florida. If "A Dragoon" will take a trip to St. Augustine, (Florida) and look into the shop of Doctor W. he will see Osceola's head, preserved in pickle, in a glass vase. The head wa', soon after decapitation, sold for a large amount, and subsequently taken back, and the amount refunded.—Or, if "A Dragoon" will drop a note to Col. Sherburne at Washington City, who was the special agent under whom Osceola surrendered, and to whom the persecuted chief was much attached to the day of his death, he will learn all, and everyparticular concerning, not only Osceola, but all matters touching the deplorable war in Florida, &c. &c.

3D AETILLERY. MR. BENNETT-

THE GRAND OLD GOTHIC we perceive has undergone a metamorphosis of an extraordinary character; the magnificent hall beneath, whose fretted arches of antique beauty, the best eloquence of the country has oft reverberated. From the uses of public meetings, it passed into the hands of a renowned maitrede Danse; then might be heard music such as angels wanton to in the spheres; and seen, gay, voluptuous beauties of "Dudu" form, and eyes of hour int:—others radiant with the soft, sayon blue, coninprious beauties of "Duda" form, and eyes of nour jet;—others radiant with the soft, saxon blue, careering wildly in the glorious waltz, to the music of immortal "Strauss." A new spirit has come over the scene; an enterprising man, Mr. Brown, from the sunny South, has changed this vast hall into a Bowling Saloon, and fitted it in such happy keeping with the superb "Gothic." prevailing throughout the with the superb "Gothic," prevailing throughout the building, that if the old fellows with whom arose this order of architecture, some few hundred years agone, had played ten pins, it would have been in just such a Hall as this.

IMPORTANT.-Every step we take is a stop towards the grave. Think of that.

Hor WEATHER.-The weather in New Orleans has been very hot this month

Review of Books, &c.

Morley Ernstein .- Harper, Brothers .- We ought o have noticed this work before. It is one of James's best; and the trying scenes in which Helen Barham is placed are depicted with great skill; the last scene is intensely thrilling, where, in the arms of Count Lieberg, she is snatched from destruction by Harry Martin. This book exhibits the great resources, energy and enterprise of the Harpers. The whole edition was destroyed at their fire; in 44 hours afterwards they had a new edition of 5000, printed, bound and distributed.

printed, bound and distributed.

INDIA AND ANGHANISTAUN.—Dobson, 106 Chesnut st., Philadelphia.—This is General Harlan's work. It is interesting, particularly at the present period; but the General, in the next edition, should give a map in detail of the whole route from Cabool to Jellallabad, and Peshawur, with the exact spot where the massacre of the British troops took place. The portrait of Dost Mahommed is poorly done.

Twin Sisters.—Appleton & Co., 200 Broadway.—A very beautiful work. Excellently got up, and the literary contents unexceptionable.

We approprie & Manuella Appleton—should be in

WILBERFORCE'S MANUAL—Appleton—should be in the hands of every pious and devout person, and

WILBERFORCE'S MANUAL—Appeton—should be in the hands of every pious and devout person, and would do no harm to any one.

Sweet's Practical Electrion—Joison. Auburn.—Although we have at present in use over 150 different kinds of speakers and readers, we have not one that is better than this.

Zamba.—John Ocen, Cambridge.—This is a well printed, well written dramatic poem, by Mrs. Elizabeth Ricerd.

Randa Lyrophy Too. To Premarkly — Rand.

printed. well written dramatic poem, by Mrs. Elizabeth Ricerd.

RAND'3. INTRODUCTION TO PENMANSHIP.—Rand, Philadelphia.—This work is published in eight parts; it is beautifully got up, and is the best system of penmanship we have seen for some time.

SERIALS.—From Curry, 155 Broadway, we have received Nos. 22 and 23 of the Encyclopedia Americana, an invaluable work. From Post, 83 Bowery, Nos. 30 and 31 of his superb edition of Lord Bacon's works; 22 and 23 of the second portion of Scott's works, a very capital edition; and 56 of Thiere's invaluable history of the French Revolution.

African Repository for May, 1842.—An old and valuable work.

JUDD ON THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR—This is a moral review of that great struggle, by the Reverend Sylvester Judd, who married a daughter of the Hon. Reill Williams, and a very good review it is.

O'Connell on the Conn Laws.—This is a very clever and very bitter tirade against the Tories in general, and their principles in particular.

Speeches of the Hon. Fernanda Wood Joshua A. Lowell. - Very fair. They relate to

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. — Peters, 36 Park Roie.
—An uncommonly useful periodical.

URE'S DICTIONARY OF ARTS, MINES, &c.—Appleton, 200 Broadway—No. 9 of this invaluable work is out.

Law Reporter.—Bradbury & Soden, 127 Nassau stret.—This is decidedly one of the most useful and valuable publications to all classes, that we have in

Southern Literary Intelligences.—This is a glorious number. The History of the Knights of Malta, Love Sketches, Spain, Modern Fiction, are all superb articles. In short, this excellent work stands in the very front rank of American periodical

NEW MUSIC.—Atteill, 201 Broadway, has published "Merrily over the Waves," "The Spell is Broken," and a new Waltz." Dubois, 255 Bioadway, 'La Poote," a Waltz, "When thou art fa Away," "La Consolazione," "Pour Bereer ma jone

City Intelligence,

olice office yesterday, that in the creumstances t close comparison to the ingenuity of Edwards, altho the amount obtained was not quite as large. During th ast three years, as will be remembered by nearly all the commanders of packet ships in our various northern ports unerous instances have occurred of money having be ence at sea, by forged and deceptive letters, and singular s may it appear, although every attempt has been mi to discover the author of this well concocted system of fraud, not until yesterday was he detected. The manner of accomplishing his ends, in nearly every instance, was s follows :- On or about the 15th of February, 1839, a per son made his appearance at the house of Capt. Edward S. Dennis, in Pearl street, Broyklyn, and delivered the following letter to his daughter-in-law, during the absence of the Captain, who had sailed but a short time previous to New Orleans, in the Arkansas :-

" PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10th, 1839.

"I did not receive your letter until this day, having the latest make the country for some time past. You request me to send an order on you for fifteen dollars, which you have received for me at New Orleans from Mr. Barrow. Please to pay the bearer of this letter the amount and he will give you a receipt for the same. I shall sail o-morrow for Havana.

o-merrow for Havana.

"I am truly yours,

"CHARLES RICHARDSON.

"Capt. Edward S. Dennis, Pearl st. Brooklyn."

The letter was superscribed to Captain Dennis, and also endorsed "favor of Wm. J. Harris." After some hesiation, knowing that Captain D. was very punctual in th payment of his debts, an order was given the pretended Wm. J. Harris on Messrs. Manual, Sons & Co., the agents of Captain D., with a statement of the circumstance as re lated by him, preceeding it, and informing them to pay the order if they thought all was correct. The letter was opened before reaching them, the order torn from the re maining portion, and presented and paid without any questions being asked. A similar trick was played upon e wife of Captain Jackson of the Charlemagne, now the Oconee, by which the rogue obtained \$10, and it wa also attempted on the wife of Captain Williams, of the Republic, late of the Clarion, for \$20, but without effect Sumerous other instances, however, were known at abou Numerous other instances, nowever, were known at about that time and since, which will now come to light again But to the denouement: Yesterday, as Mr. S. W. Dewey ship broker of South street, was in the lower part of the city on business-he recognized a man who, from description, he felt satisfied was the person who had committed these long continued frauds, and immediately had him arrested and landed safe in the Police Office, where he gave the name of Alfred Dumont, and was fully and positively recognized by several of the ladies who had been imposed upon by hi orged letters. The crime alleged, having been committed n the city of Brooklyn, so far as present testimony ha officer Sweet and delivered up to the public authoritie for trial. He is a man about 45 years of age, and can b easily recognized from the fact that the ball of one of his yes is much disfigured from some cause. He is well known in Philadelphia to the city authorities, some of whom will serve the cause of justice by coming on to reognize him.

THE LATEST FORGERY .- On the 24th ult., a young Englishman aged about twenty years, who represented himself as Augustus Macdonald Robinson, engaged board at the house of Martin Shea, 385 Water street, and repre sented himself as recently from Boston, and well acquaint ed with several respectable business firms of that city After remaining a few days, and something being said about payment for board, he placed in Mr. Shea's hands the following draft :-Boston, May 31, 1841.

"Please to pay to Mr. A. M. Robinson, or order, seven days after date, the sum of thirty-seven dollars, twelve cents, which please place to our account and notify us of the same. "LOMBARD & WHITMORE."

"To Messrs. Stickner & Northrop,
"To Messrs. Stickner & Northrop,
"Maiden lane,
"N. Y,"

Across the face of the draft was written-"Accepted, payable 10th June. STICKNEY & NORTHROP,

"Accepted, payable 10th June.

STICKNEY & NORTHROP,
per James Smith."

Yesterday Mr. Shea requested Robinson to go with him
to the firm on which the draft was made payable, and not
complying, he mistrusted that all was not right, and finally
Robinson confessed that the draft was a forgery. He was
immediately arrested by officer Benjamin Farker, and
upon being searched in the lower police office several
drafts similar to the one given to Mr. Shea were found in
his pockets, which had been written, either while practising to obtain a good copy, or for the purpose of being presented to other persons. A check for \$950 on the Leather
Manufacturer's Bank, signed John S. Somers, and dated
12th June, 1832, was also found in his possession, the original date of which had been erased and "12th" written in
the place. A bill of clothing for \$184 \$1, due Mr. Ebenezer Griffin, and a number of other papers and documents
were also in his pockets. The manuscript evinced his
perfect knowledge of the art of chirography in all its variations, and no doubt he is better known in Boston than
in this city. He was fully committed for trial, and if the
firm in Boston on whom the draft was forged will attend
the trial, he may receive his deserts.

Rahroad Accident.—On Friday morning, as a train of

RAILBOAD ACCIDENT .- On Friday morning, as a train cars belonging to the Long Island Railroad was passin through Deer Fark, the locomotive came in contact with two cows upon the road, which were instantly killed and the rails ripped up for a distance of twenty feet. The loperson was injured. The passengers were compelled to wait until 3 o'clock in the afternoon before a train wa

ent to bring them to Brooklyn. LOOK OUT FOR MAD Dogs .- Two persons were bit be dogs yesterday, whether rabid or not has not yet been dis covered. They both entered complaints before the Police Fire.—About five e'clock yesterday morning a fire wa-discovered in the Depository of Dr. Sherman, 106 Nassat street, which consumed about \$800 worth of property, of which \$500 is insured. As there has been no fire

which Sold in Bastick. As there has been an are used in the building, it is presumed to have been either the work of an incendiary or loco-foco matches. Sing Sing State Paison.—From officer A. M.C. Smith, Deputy S. eriff, we learn that there are now confined in Sing Sing State Prison 744 males and 69 females, all of whom are without illness, when he left yesterday morn-

whom are without illness, when he left yesterday morning.

A Bigamist with three Wives and three Allases-A man whose real name, he says, is Patrick Casgran, of 74 Allen street, was committed 't the Upper Police yesterday, charged by Michael McCarran, of 26 James street, with the crime of bigamy. On the 13th of November, 1841, he was married by the name of Patrick McClusker to Julia Henson, the sister of his deceased wife, by the Rev. James McDongh, of St. James's Church, is this city. Taking a notion into his head, as he says, that the marriage with his wife's sister was illegal, on account of relationship, he left her and on the 26th of February, 1842, was married to Mary Aun Lorman by the Rev. M. A. Stillwell, under the name of Patrick McCasgrove alias McCasker. These circumstances being confirmed by the affidavit of Mr. McCarran, the Turk was locked up for trial.

Casker. These circumstances being confirmed by the affidavit of Mr. McCarran, the Turk was locked up for trial.

If the decision of the late Presbyterian Synod of Philadelphia is sorrect "that it is incest for a man to marry the sister of his deceased wife," the defence of the Irish Turk will stand good before a jury.

"Bayos nack them Srooms."—Yesterday one Edward Garrity and William Jones entered a house in Water street, near Peck Slip, and cleared the dinner table of all the spoons, knives and forks and dishes, and then attempted to escape, when Assistant Alderman Williams buckled on to the rascals and with assistance deposited them in the Tombs. "One of them spoons" was found in one of their boots, on searching them at the police office. They were both fully committed.

An Oysteman caucht by a Funk.—Yesterday as Samuel Clayton, of Monmouth county, N. J., was strolling ap Chatham street opposite the Park, he was induced from the cries of a "Peter" who was singing "going, going at seven and six," to enter the den No. 19, that has a newly painted blue front, and was soon caught with a 'box lot' to the tune of \$15.94, being his half of a purchase made by himself and a "Southern gentleman," well represented by one of the "Peters." Finding himself swiadled, he boilted to the Police Office and officer Sweet compelled them to disgorge the funds so dishonestly obtained. The next case at the Police will be followed up with a rigorous prosecution to the utmost extent of the law, of which there is enough to convict without fail.

CLAIMING MORE THAN HIS OWN.—Yesterday morning, Mr. David Pearson, one of the boarders, at Mrs. Shipley's, 469 Pearl street, left his pocket book containing \$5.75, and some valuable papers in the house, on going out, and on being picked up Mrs. Shipley with an inquiry as to who it belonged to, John Wambey, another lodger, claimed it up, and was finally lodged in the Tombs to be tried for constructive larceny.

DIED FROM OFFUEL—A man named Green, who resided in Twelfth street, was deprived of li

his death.

An Owner is wanted at the lower police for a table spoon marked J. E. V. B.; a desert ditto, with a crest and eagle with branch, and a small silver sugar ladle. Apply to officers Lounsberry and Stokely.

Superior Court.

Superior Court.

Before Judge Oakley.

Bank of Rulland, 71. v. Gordon & Brown.—The defendants are merchants in this city, and had accepted two drafts of \$1,000 each, drawn and endorsed at Rulland, and discounted by the bank. The present action is to recover their value, with interest. Payment is refused, on the ground that the drafts had been accepted on a promise of the drawers to consign to defendants 300,000 lbs. of cheese, whereas the quantity sent did not amount to that by 40,000 lbs., and prior acceptances absolved the full proceeds of what had been sent. Also that the bank was secured by a judgment and levy from the maker to endorser, which had been made over to it, and that such being the case, they had no right to come upon the defendants.—Verdict for plaintiff, \$2,039 \$4c., subject to the opinion of the Court.

For plaintiff, Mr. B. F. Bonney—Mr. C. B. Moore for defendant.

Washington. wapondence of the Herald.]

Washington, Friday-3 P. M. Bill-New Plan to Head the President.

The routine business of the Senate was of little neral interest. Mr. Archer introduced, on leave, bill to re-organize the Navy Department, which was referred to the Navy Committee. Mr. Wright offered a resolution that the Senate would take a eccess from two to three o'clock-that the morning ession be devoted to public business, and the afternoon to private business, until the private calendar is cleared off. The resolution is to be considered on Monday next. Mr. Allen offered a resolution alling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information concerning the state of the public finances, loans, treasury notes, rate of interest, &c , com-prising more than a dozen items. The resolution lays over under the rule.

There was then half an hour's talk, during which the arguments in favor of order and despatch in the business before the Senate, were repeated for the seventeenth time, without any result.

Mr. MERRICK called up a resolution offered by nim several weeks since, to regulate the intercourse of the Senate with the Executive departments .-Mr. Merrick, who is a very classical scholar, of extraordinary acquirements, stated that unless some action was taken by the Senate there would be difficulty in the obtention of papers relating to nomina tions. But the Senators were hard hearted, and in spite of the very emphatic entreaties of Mr. Merrick, the resolution was laid on the table by a large

majority.

Mr. Evans then moved the general orders, and

majority.

Mr. Evans then moved the general orders, and the Navy Appropriation was taken up, and the discussion is still in progress.

In the House, Mr. Botts offered a resolution implying censure of the President for continuing Mr. Tyson in office as Commissary General after his rejection. The resolution is a very extraordinary one, and so the House seemed to think, for not one third voted to suspend the rules to receive it. Mr. Tyson is constitutionally in office, and must continue so until the termination of the present session, unless he resigns, or is removed by the President. This is a matter about which there can be no question, and it is astonishing that any member of Congress should be blind to the facts.

The Constitution contains the following words:—
"The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session." Nothing can be plainer, or less susceptible of misconstruction. Mr. Tyson was appointed in October or November last, while the Senate was not in session, and consequently his commission by its own terms, continues until Congres: adjourns. It is understood that one of the specifications in the charges upon which the ultra whigs threaten to impeach the President, is his conduct in relation to Mr. Tyson. Did these gentlemen never hear of the sportsman who was prostrated by the recoil of his gun, while his intended victim escaped unhurt? When a gun is overloaded, the breech is frequently more dangerous than the muzzle.

At the expiration of the morning hour the apportionment bill was taken up, and the house receded from its concurrence in the Senate amendments. A motion was then made to lay the bill on the table, but it was negatived by a large majority, and the ratio of the Senate, 70,680, was agreed te—ayes 113, noes 103. The fractional amendment was also concurred in an an experiment of representations to which each state will be entitled under

o become a law.

The annexed table, shows the number of repre-

sentations to which each State will be entitled und the ratio adopted, and the fractions unrepresented. No. Fract's.
7 7,033
4 1,851
10 30,899
2 2,808
4 27,203
4 9,228
5 19,636
24 27,687
1 6,363
6 10,044 No. Fract's.

8 13,574
7 29,923
4 11,817
4 2,310
11 13,846 Stales. Maine, New Hampshir Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Vew York, New Jersey, Jennsylvania,

Delaware, daryland, 570.816 Total, 223 This diminishes the House nineteen members, and is on the whole the most eligible number that has been seriously proposed.

This matter disposed of, the House went into

This matter disposed of, the House went into committee on the tariff, upon which a vast amount of wisdom is to be expended.

The ultra Whigs have concocted every scheme to "head Captain Tyler." Having resorted to every means to thwart the President and embarrass his administration, the crowning act of their wisdom is about to be performed.

By the compromise act of 1833, it is declared that "from and after the last day aforesaid, [30th June 1842,] the duties required to be paid by law on goods, wares and merchandize shall be assessed upon the value thereof at the port where the same shall be entered, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law. Under this law, Mr. Forward was of opinion that

Under this law, Mr. Forward was of opinion that all the acts for the collection of the revenue will cease on the 30th inst.; and the whigs have accordingly introduced a bill extending the existing laws to the first of August next, and this has passed the House of Representatives, and is now awaiting the action of the Senate.

The plan is to let the bill remain without action until from the 25th to the 25th of Lune, and then to

nnil from the 25th to the 28th of June, and then to pass it with the expectation that it will be vetoed, and then they suppose the country will be without revenue laws or the means to collect money from the only source on which the Government relies.—

If President Tyler should veto the bill at the time anticipated, a cry would be raised through the country by which the party would expect to overwhelm him with obleans.

anticipated, a cry would be raised through the country by which the party would expect to overwhelm him with obloquy.

But unfortunately for their schemes, they cannot "head Captain Tyler" in this manner. The laws have brovided for this contingency. The acts of 1828, and 1832, provide that "the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time establish such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States, as the President shall think proper, to secure a just, faithful and impartial appraisal of all goods, wares and merchandize, as aforesaid, imported into the United States, and just and proper entries of such actual vulue thereof."

The compromise act already cited, uses this language—that the duties "shall be assessed upon the value thereof, under such regulations as may be prescribed bis law." It will be observed that these words apply as well to laws already in existence, as those that may be enacted. The Secretary therefore can issue his circular to the various collectors, directing the mode of home valuation, and if the President should veto the bill, the wheels of the government would still go on unobstructed; and the hopeful project of the whigs will prove abortive. For several days these gentlemen have been congratulating each other on the idea that they had effectually circumvented the President at last. If he signs the little bill, say they, he is committed to the distribution principle, and cannot escape. If he refuses to sign it, there is no law imposing duties on imports, and the government is disorganised.

But they are mistaken in this, as in all their other calculations. The authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to provide for the imposition and collection of duties is ample—is unquestionable—and will undoubtedly be exercised. The whigs set their trap very advivity, but they are in danger of falling into it themselves.

63-Judge Kent has gone to North Carolina to at tend to his private business.

CHATHAM THEATRE.-Thorne announces a shor engagement with the "magnificent Josephine," to commence on Monday evening. She will prove a great card, and the enterprising manager will reap the benefit of his tact.

Court for the Correction of Errors

Court for the Correction of Errors.

The Lieut Governer in the Chair.

Commercial Bank of Albany, vs. Erastus Corning.—The argument was concluded, and judgment postponed to Monday, 27th inst.

Elijah F. Purdy and Nathaniel Jarvis plaintiffs in error.

vs. The People of the State of New York defendants in error.

vs. The People of the State of New York defendants in error.

vs. The People of the State of New York defendants in error.

vs. The People of the State of New York defendants in error.

vs. The People of the State of New York shall sit as judgas in the Court of General Sessions, as guaranteed to them by the charter, or whether a law passed in 1840, by only one half the members of the Senate elected, and by less than one half the members of the Assembly, and, for the first time since the adoption of the constitution, altering the charter of the Court of Court on a writ of quo warranto. Judge Bronson gave his views at length, in which he showed that the law was clearly unconstitutional The charter of the city, he said, gave to the Mayor, Assistant Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of the city of New York, or any four or more of them (of which one of the first three named must be included,) power to hold Courts of General Sessions for the City and County of New York. The law of 1840 sought to take away that power and vest it in the Recorder and two Judges specially appointed. He thought it a direct alteration of the charter, and requested a two-third vote. Its passage, therefore, by a bare majority of those present, was unconstitutional, and he considered the defendants entitled to judgment.

Judge Cowan held a different opinion, as did, also, the Chief Justice. Judge C. thought the law was not interfering with the Aldermen, but only transterring jutisdiction from one court to another. He was in favor of judgment for plaintiffs. The Chief Justice coincided with Judge C., having given his views as few days before in the case of The People, vs. Morris. Judgment was thereforentered for plaintiffs, and the case is

entered for paintains, such this Court.

Mr. Cowdrey commenced and concluded the argueen for plaintiff in error. The Attorney General, Mr. Geo for plaintiff in error, the other side. The Court their adjourned to Monday at 11 o'clock.

BY THE SOUTHERN MAIL.

Latest from New Orleans.

Yesterday afternoon's mail brought us further intelligence respecting the movements of the Banks in New Orleans. The specie paying institutions con-

tinued to sustain their character for honesty.

timed to sustain their conracter for honesty.

From the New O leans Advertiseror of June 1e.

The Baxes Again.—A new move has been attempted in relation to the minagement of our Banks. The Board of Currency celled a meeting of the Presidents, and suggested that the present specie paying Banks should suspend until December next, for the purpose of equalizing the value of the different notes.

This is a singular step on the part of the Board of Currency. If the proposition was agreed to, it would make the notes, not all equally boad. The President of the Board, Mr. R. D. Sheppard, was opposed to it, and in consequence resigned his office.

The proposition was promptly refused by the Presidents of the Bank of Louisiana, the Union Bank, and the Meshanice' and Trader's Bank, who declared that under no circumstance will they again suspend.

We appland them for their honesty and firmness of purpose—and we think that course the most advantageous to their interests, the opinion of the Courier to the contary notwithstanding. They no doubt have discovered ere now how much more satisfactory it is to transact their business on the specie basis, with the confidence of the community assisting and cheering them in the good work.

We have it on undoubted authority that the three hon-

the community assisting and cheering them in the good work.

We have it on undoubted authority that the three honest Banks can neither be coaxed nor coerced into a deviation from the correct line of conduct. They occupy a strong position, and are fully able to sustain it.

The Carrolton Bank agreed to suspend, but as it is in a state of liquidation, having very few notes out, it is not of much consequence.

In the meantime, the rotten Banks are all at loggerheads among themselves, refusing cach others notes, as each tries to appear better than its fellow.

The discount on their notes varies occasionally according to the demand or supply in the market. The following are latest rates:—

Carroliton, 5\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 7 per cent discount; City, 5\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 7 do; Consolidated, 15 to 20 do; Conal, 15 to 20 do; Consolidated, 15 to 20 do; Consolidated, 15 to 80 do; Citizens', 20 to 25 do; Improvement, 55 to 60 do; Exchange, 60 to 65 do; Atchafalaya, 75 to 80 do; Orleans, 75 to 80 do.

Since writing the above, we learn, with astonishment, that the Swinger' Bank has surgended all a connecte until

Since writing the above, we learn, with astonishment, that the Savings' Bank has suspended all payments until December next.

Washington. [Correspondence of the Herald.]
WASHINGTON, Friday Evening.

The Senate have passed the navy appropriation bill at last. It was curtailed of its good properties by the House, but the Senate restored them in part, and the House will, as usual, recede and concur. A proviso was finally inserted limiting the personnel of the service to the point where it shall stand at the end of the present session. This secures the confirmation of the nominations now before the Senate. A short executive session was held, during which the nomination of Tully R. Wise, as First Auditor, in place of Jesse Miller, was confirmed, Mr. Mc- was confirmed as Post Master at Trenton,

New Jersey. There was some other confirmations, all to min or offices, however. Baltimore.

[Correspondence of the Herald.] BALTIMORE, June 18, 1842. Mr. Entros :-Preparations are already being made by various milita-

ry companies, literary associations, &c., for celebrating the coming Fourth of July. The Independent Blues, Gapt. Lilly, a company distinguished for its magnificent Brass Band, intend visiting Norfolk, Old Point Comfort, &c. The Greys, Captain Law, and the National Guards, Captain Frestmon, are going to Lancaster, by way of York. From present indications it would seem that the occasion will be celebrated in a manner becoming its greatness.

The only places of public amusement now open in our city, are the Front street Theatre, and the Museum. Vichell is at the latter, and draws tolerable bousses. The former does poorly. Those who are fond of amusement, will hardly visit this city for enjoyments in the way of theatrical representations. The operations of the Courts westerders are without interest.

with narray visit this experience of the Courts yesterday were without interest.

Business is about as usual. The inspections of Tobacco for the past week amount to 2000 hhds. Flour rates at \$5 56!. Virginia money 3 discount; Wheeling 6! a 7 do; City 6 per cent stock, 6.9!. The weather remains cloudy, with rain at intervals.

Philadelphia. [Correspondence of the Herald.] PHILADELPHIA, June 18, 1842. MR. EDITOR OF HERALD :-The weather continues close, sultry and rain the wind from the South. In the news way nothing of moment has occurred here to-day. The "blow out" given by Sanderson, furnished our press all round this

norning with a theme for an original and spirited article; did not continue to the close. A word as to the "blessing."
All whom I had beard speak of it look upon it as a mock-

All whom I had beard speak of it look upon it as a mockery, some as almost blasphemous.

It was neither the time nor place for such a ceremony, and its performance was more calculated to bring ridicule on godly observances than to excite humility and thankfulness. It was an intemperate entertainment, and so understoo i all round—yet, harmless, perkaps, and one which could be participated in by moral men without affecting either propriety or consistency. But professing Christians should have been elsewhere. In giving it, Messrs. Sanderson's conformed to the custom of the times—they gratified thanselves, pleased many, and as a business move bought the largest amount of advertising at the cheapest rate. As regards the support and its accompaniments, it

capable of. All was as it should be but the "blessing, which should have been thought.

From Harrisburg we learn that the legislature has passed the bill to enable the banks to redeem the "Relief" notes, to cancel a part, and to prohibit the reissue of the bills of the troken banks, from the Trensury. It is believed that it will become a law. But whether the banks will respect its provisions, it being optional with them, is doubtful.

will respect its provisions, it being options doubtful.

The bill to authorize the sale of the main lines of the public improvements for \$15,000,000, has passed the Senate by a vote of 18 to 13. It authorises books of subscription to be opened on the 1st of September, but the company not to go into rperation until one half of the amount is paid in. This is sufficient to kill it, but if it was not it is believed the Governor's veto would not be wanting. Where is \$7.500,000 to come from these times?

A bill is also pending to authorise the abolishment of the imprisonment for debt, which will probably become

Not much of a business characters elephia in markets or stocks.

There is a large call this morning for a Clay Fourth of uly meeting. The best of the joke is in catering up the sames without authority, a number of Tyler men had seen put down.

They of course won't stand the non-tense.

Yours, &c.

NEGUS.

sense. Yours, &c. Nzus.

Arractous Murders and Outrages.—A manuscript was left in our office yesterday morning, from which we condense the following statement. The passengers on board the Sunflower, which stopped at E. P. King's woodyard, were informed that some horrible murders had been committed in that vicinity, and that the citizens were in pursuit of the murderers. After wooding, they had proceeded but a short distance when they perceived a crowd upon the bank, which they rightfully concluded were the pursiers. They stopped, and it appeared that a negronamed Joseph, belonging to Mr. Voorhees, on Bayou de Glaize, had been persuaded to run off and join him by a negro runaway from New Orleans, named Enoch. They murdered a Mr. Harrington, and took with them into the woods his wife and a young lady. They called Mr. Harrington out of his house, he unsuspectingly went, a pistol and gun was presented at him. He was guarded into the house, when the negroes laid their weapons on the bed, and declared their purposes to be to murder him, and abduct the females. Harrington seized a pistol, aimed it at the breast of Enoch, and exploded the cap without discharging the load. Joseph aimed the rife at Harrington, the young lady clung to Harrington, the rife went off, killing him and wounding her. His body was thrown into a lake, and the females carried off. The negroes had with them a mulatress named Margaret, whose entreadies saved the lives of the poor women, who were inhumanly outraged. They then killed a Mr. Todd, and carried off his wife and child. They also killed another perron, name uni 2 wn.

The citizens caught Joseph on Sunday, and the girl Margaret. Enoch escaped though supposed to be wounded by some one or more of the balls fired at him. Joseph confessed, and they determined to burn him alive. He was chained to a tree, the faggots piled around, and in that situation being questioned by F. Botth, he declared as before that he had no other accomplice than Enoch, and that Enoch made kim kill the men who were murde

statement is substantially correct in other particulars.—
Natchez Courier.

The terrible scene of burning the negro, is thus described by the Free Trader:—
The boy was taken and chained to a tree immediately on the bank of the Mississippi, on what is called Union Point. Faggots were then collected and pilled around him, to which he appeared quite indifferent. When the work was completey, he was asked what he had to say. He then warned all to take example by him, and asked the prayers of all around; he then called for a drink of water, which was handed to him, he drank it and said, "Now set fire—I am ready to go in peace."

The torches were lighted and placed in the pile, which soon ignited. He watched unmoved the curling fame as it grew, until it began to entwine itself around and feed upon its body; then he sent forth cries of agony, painful to the ear, begging some one to blow his brains out, at the same time surging with almost superhuman strength, until the staple with which the chain was fastened to the tree, not being well secured, drew out, and he leaped from the burning pile. At that moment the sharp ring of several rides was heard—the body of the negro fell a corpse on the ground. He was picked up by some two or three, and again thrown into the fire and consumed—not a vestige reanalaing to show that such a being ever existed.